

~~GINGOL'DI, I.; ZHURAVLEVA, T.V.~~

~~Clinical roentgenological observations in extrophy of the
urinary bladder in children. Vest. rent. i rad. 38 no.1:
43-46 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)~~

1. Iz kliniki khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. -- prof. I.K.
Murashev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze Detskoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach L.A.
Vorokhoboy), Moskva.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065030001-4

LOGINOV, V.; BELYAYEVA, A.; GAVRILOV, S.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.; ZHURAVLEVA, V.

News from everywhere. Sov. foto 22 no.12:41 D 162.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Photography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065030001-4"

ZHURAVLEVA, V. A.

"Case of Natural Healing of Arterio-Venous Aneurism," Khirurgiya, No. 6, 1948.

Mbr., Faculty Surgical Clinic, Arkhangel'sk Med. Inst., -c1948--.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065030001-4

ZHURAVLEVA, V.A., inzh.; NIKOLAYEV, G.A., inzh.

In the Sverdlovsk Economic Council. Isobr.i rata. no.7:20-21
J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Sverdlovsk--Suggestion systems)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065030001-4"

20718

18.7530 1145

S/120/61/000/001/061/062
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Kukavadze, G.M., Ivanov, R.N., and Zhuravleva, V.G.
TITLE: Production of Films of High Melting Point Materials
in Vacuum

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.1, p 195

TEXT: One of the methods of producing thin films of high melting point materials is by condensing the vapours of these materials, produced by electron bombardment of solid specimens in vacuum. The present authors have used one of the possible versions of this method to obtain pure deposits of cobalt, iridium and rhodium. The principle of the method is illustrated in Fig.1. The metal to be evaporated 1, which is in the form of a rod in the case of cobalt, a wire in the case of iridium and a strip in the case of rhodium, is inserted into the ceramic holder 3 and is heated by the tungsten spiral 2. A voltage of +2.5-3 kV is applied to the specimen 1 through the lead 4. The spiral consists of 2.5 turns and is made of a wire 0.2 mm in diameter. The emission current from the spiral is 15-20 mA and the electrons from

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E032/E114

Production of Films of High Melting Point Materials in Vacuum
the spiral bombard the metal, raising it to a high temperature.
In the case of cobalt, a drop of the metal is kept by surface
tension forces at the end of the ceramic tube. The cobalt does
not interact with the ceramic and the evaporation occurs from the
surface of the drop. In the case of evaporation of iridium and
rhodium the end of the wire or strip melts, and the resulting
liquid drop serves as the source of vapour. The method has been
used to produce pure cobalt films 0.15-0.4 μ thick, having well-
defined magnetic properties when deposited on glass slides
140 x 110 x 30 mm³. Iridium and rhodium deposits about 0.1 μ thick
have also been obtained on mass-spectrometer ion-source elements.
There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
AN SSSR
Card 2/2 (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics,
AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1959

21139

S/190/61/003/004/014/014
B101/B207

2209.1513.11407

IS.8101

AUTHORS: Kargin, V. A., Plate, N. A., Zhuravleva, V. G.,
Shibayev, V. P.

TITLE: Structure and properties of the product of codispersion
of polyethylene and carbon black

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 4, 1961,
650-654

TEXT: The authors aimed at preparing a graft copolymer from polyethylene (PE) and carbon black, and at investigating its physical properties. They proceeded from the assumption that in the mechanical dispersion of carbon black on newly formed surfaces active centers develop which react with the macroradicals formed by dispersion of PE. The experiments were carried out with ISAF carbon black, with a specific surface of 100 m²/g, and PE of high density, whose intrinsic viscosity in decaline was equal to 1.1 at 100°C. Dispersion was performed for 1.5 hr by means of a vibratory mill at room temperature. The method has already been described in Ref. 2 (N. A. Plate et al., Vysokomolek. soyed., 1, 1713, 1959). The ratio PE: carbon black was

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X

Structure and ...

equal to 1 : 1, 2 : 1, 5 : 1, and 7 : 1. The mixture formed was treated with hot benzene. A fine carbon black suspension formed in the PE solution from which, when cooled, PE adsorbed the entire carbon black into the precipitate. When introducing a paper filter into the 1% hot solution of carbon black containing PE in p-xylene, a 4 cm broad continuous transition from black to colorless was observed, while a mechanical mixture from separately dispersed carbon black and PE showed a clear borderline of carbon black separation on the filtering paper; thus, from the formation of a chemical compound consisting of PE and carbon black at codispersion is assumed. Study by means of a JEM-5Y electron microscope, 30,000-60,000 fold magnification, of samples obtained by evaporation of the 0.01% solution of the polymer in p-xylene showed that, beside aggregates of non-reacted carbon black and the spherulites of PE, also packed structures had been formed. A mechanical mixture from separately dispersed PE and carbon black showed only carbon black aggregates and PE spherulites. It is concluded that PE crystallization is inhibited by the presence of the graft polymer from PE and carbon black. The packed structures form in such a way that the carbon black particles chemically linked with PE, are located in the interpacked space and cause plastification of PE. X-ray analysis showed no difference between

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B101/B207

Structure and ...

copolymer and PE. Fig. 4 gives the result of the mechanical test by means of Polyani dynamometer. The graft copolymer showed a higher elasticity than the mechanical mixture. Moreover, the resistivity of the toluene solution of the graft copolymer was at 70°C twice as high as that of the mechanical mixture. Thus, the contact between the channel black particles was reduced due to their chemical bonding to PE. Since in dispersion of PE, its molecular weight was not reduced, it is assumed the newly formed carbon black surfaces react with the macromolecules of PE. The results are compiled as follows: 1) Slight quantities of graft copolymer form in the joint vibratory grinding of PE and carbon black. 2) This homogenized system does not dissolve into its components when left standing. 3) Thus, it is possible to introduce large quantities of carbon black into PE. 4) Highly elastic products are, however, likely to be obtained only by subsequent vulcanization T. A. Koretskaya is mentioned. There are 4 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The 2 references to English-language publications reads as follows: E. Dannerberg et al., J. Polymer Sci., 31, 127, 1958.

Card 3/4

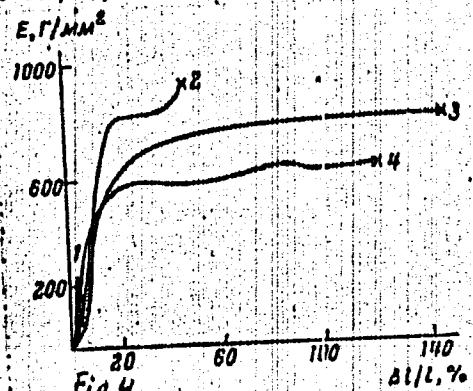
31139
S/190/61/003/004/014/014
B101/3207

Structure and ...

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1960

Fig. 4: Force-elongation diagrams at 25°C. Legend: 1) Mechanical mixture from dispersed PE and carbon black 7 : 1; 2) product of joint PE and carbon black dispersion, 7 : 1; 3) initial PE; 4) PE, dispersed without carbon black.



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S/020/62/144/005/012/017
B124/B139

AUTHORS: Kargin, V. A., Academician, Zhuravleva, V. G., and Berestneva, Z. Ya.

TITLE: Electron microscopic study of rubber structures

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 5, 1962, 1089-1090

TEXT: Contrary to current views of elastomers as systems consisting of entangled molecular chains, electron-microscopic analysis of thin natural and synthetic rubber (CK-30 (SKB-30)) films showed that they consist of a disordered arrangement of bands which are shown to be the structural elements of the film. The nature of the pattern remains the same with a different support. When the film is stretched, fine fibers appear which are the elementary structural units of rubber, i.e., bundles of chains. At -50°C, structures are produced with a higher degree of order. There are thus ordered regions in rubbers just as in other amorphous polymers. There is 1 figure. The English-language references are: V. A. Kargin, J. Pol. Sci., 30, 247 (1958); C. E. Hall, E. A. Hauser et al., Ind. and Eng. Chem., 36, 7, 634 (1944); E. A. Hauser, Rubber Age, 78, 6, 881 (1956);

Card 1/2

Electron microscope study...

S/020/62/144/005/012/017
B124/B133

E. A. Hauser, Rubber Age, 78, 5, 713 (1956).

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1962

Card 2/2

ZHURAVLEVA, V.G.; BERESTNEVA, Z.Ya.; KARGIN, V.A., akademik

Electron microscope study of the structure of isotactic
polybutylene. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.2:366-367 S '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Butene) (Polymers)

KATS, M.Sh.; KHANINA, N.M.; POVOLOTSKAYA, G.L.; ZHURAVLEVA, V.I.

Determination of sulfur in carbon ferrochromium. Zav. lab. 31
no.8:944-945 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Aktyubinskiy zavod ferrosplavov.

BURDELEV, A.S.; BONDAR¹, Ye.P.; ZHURAVLEVA, V.I.

Mobility of greater gerbils (*Rhombomys opimus*) and its epizootiological role in compact colonies in the northern desert (southern Balkhash region). *Zool. zhur.* 43 no.1:115-124 '64
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Central-Asiatic research Anti-Plague Institute, Alma-Ata.

ZHURAVLEVA, V. I., SHMUTER, M. F., BIBIKOVA, V. A., BUDINAR', E. P.,
BURDELOV, A. S., KALUZHNOVA, Z. P., MARTINEVSKIY, I. L., MOROZOVA, I. V.,
PEYSAKHIS, L. A., ROSSINSKAYA, O. B., SVIRIDOV, G. G.

"Certain laws governing the plague epizootic in the south
Balkhash area (Ili-Karatal interfluve)." p. 277

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i
prirodnocchagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference
on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Focus 22-29
October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences
USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Central Asiatic Antiplague Inst./Alma Ata

HEL'SKAYA, Yelena Mikhaylovna, uchitel' nitsa; ZHURAVLEVA, V.N., redaktor;
ALIMBAYEVA, R., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems in general science instruction in the teaching of biology;
a collection of articles based on the practice of teachers in
Uzbekistan] Voprosy politekhnicheskogo obucheniia v prepodavanii
biologii: sbornik statei iz opyta raboty uchitelei Uzbekistana.
Tashkent, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo UzSSR, 1955. 217 p. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Shkola No.38. Tashkentskoy zheleznoy dorogi
(BIOLOGY--STUDY AND TEACHING)

ZHURAVLEVA, V. N.

"Stereographic Projection and Its Application in the Solution of Several Technical Problems." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Aviation Inst, Moscow, 1953. Dissertation
(Referativnyy Zhurnal--Matematika Moscow, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

YELAGIN, Ye.B., inzh.; ZHURAVLEVA, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of nomograms in the calculation of networks
with thermistors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ.
5 no.10:131-136 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina aviatsionnyy institut imeni
S. Ordzhonikidze. (Electric networks)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; NIKITAYEVA, O.G.; KOZLOVSKAYA, V.P.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.M.;
Prinimali uchastiye: AKINFIYEVA, M.F.; ZHURAVLEVA, V.N.;
GOLOKHMATOVA, T.N.

Heat-resistant D19 alloy. Alium. splavy no.3:237-250 '64.
(MIR 17:6)

ZHURAVLEVA, V.P.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry.

I-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2859

Author : Zhuravleva, V.P.

Inst : Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR

Title : Yeast Flora of Fermented Grape Must Under Conditions of Turkmenian Viniculture

Orig Pub : Izv. AN TurkmenSSR, 1957, No 4, 59-63

Abstract : In the most completely fermented must of Turkmenian grapes the following yeasts were found: Saccharomyces (98.18%, including Sacch. vini 85.48%, Sacch. oviformis 9.67%, Sacch. paradoxus 2.53%, Sacch. uvarum 2.3%), Pichia (1.62%) and Lygopichia (0.25%). The rare instances of yeast diseases of wine in Turkmenia is the results of the low content of filmy yeasts in the fermented must.

ZHURAVLEVA, V.P.

Relation of Turkmenian wine yeasts to temperature. Izv.AN Turk.
SSR no.5:92-99 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Institut botaniki AN Turkmeneskoy SSR.
(Turkmenistan--Wine and wine making) (Yeast)
(Temperature--Physiological effect)

ZHURAVLEVA, V.P.

ZHURAVLEVA, V.P.

Effect of the temperature conditions of fermentation on Turkmenian
wine yeasts. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.6:56-65 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut botaniki AN Turkmenской SSR.
(Turkmenistan—Wine and wine making) (Yeast)
(Temperature—Physiological effect)

ZHURAVLEVA, V. P., CAND. BIO SCI, THE WINE YEASTS OF
TURKMENIA AND THE ^{peculiarities} CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR RELATION TO
TEMPERATURES. ASHKHABAD, 1961. (INST MICROBIO ACAD SSI
USSR). (KL, 2-61, 204).

ZHURAVLEVA, V.P.

Microflora of grape must and its changes during fermentation. Izv.
AN Turk.SSR. Ser.biol.nauk no.2:19-24 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN Turkmeneskoy SSR,
(MUST—MICROBIOLOGY) (FERMENTATION)

ZHURAVLEVA, V.P.

Investigation of unsteady thermal diffusion in molecular
solutions. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.9:73-79 S '62.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut teplo- i massobmena AN BSSR, Minsk.

L 18956-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPP(c)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(s)-2 AIPTC/ASD/SSD Ps-4/
Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-4 RM/WW/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3006542 S/0191/63/000/009/0052/0053

AUTHORS: Oster-Volkov, N. N.; Mukhammedov, Kh. U.; Zhuravleva, V. V. 84

TITLE: Epoxy-furan resins and some of their properties

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 9, 1963, 52-53

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy resin, acetone, benzene, epoxy-furan resin, fiberglass

ABSTRACT: New epoxy-furan resins, designated as 41-FAED were prepared by copolymerizing varying proportions of furfural-acetone monomer FA with epoxy resin ED-6. The resins are characterized by high temperature stability, high insolubility in acetone, benzene, caustic and orthophosphoric acids, and greater porosity and brittleness than epoxy-resins. The new resin was as good as epoxy for bonding aluminum; it was used in preparing fiberglass for which physical-mechanical data is tabulated. "M. N. Yel'tsova took part in the experimental part of the work." Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

1/2

Card

SOV/16-59-6-3/46

17(12)

AUTHORS: Zhuravleva, Ye.D. and Yu. P. Gorchakova

TITLE: The Effects of Antibiotics on the Formation of Antibodies

PERIODICAL: ³⁰
Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 6,
pp 14-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There is some confusion as to whether antibiotics inhibit antibody production. M.K. Shcheglova, A.G. Khinchuk, Ye.P. Kusina, Ye.V. Chernokhvostova, Kh.Kh. Planel'yes, N.V. Chumachenko, V.L. Trotiskiy, S.L. Krasinskaya and M.V. Zemskov maintain that they do, K.V. Bunin maintains they do not. To solve the problem the authors instituted experiments to test whether synthomycin therapy inhibits antibody production in dysentery and whether, under these conditions, it is advisable to combine synthomycin therapy with vaccine therapy. For the purposes of the tests 40 rabbits were infected with sublethal doses of *Shigella shigae* and then submitted to synthomycin-vaccine therapy. Synthomycin was injected per os, first in a shock dose then 6 times a day for 10 days in doses of 0.02 g per kg of live weight. The first group of rabbits was then subjected to vaccine therapy 4 hours after infection, the second - 24 hours after infection; the third group was the control group. The

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The Effects of Antibiotics on the Formation of Antibodies

SOV/16-59-6-3/46

index to the efficacy of the synthomycin-vaccine therapy was a study of the agglutinin titre before treatment and every 5 days after treatment over a period of 20 days. The results are given in Table 1. It was found that synthomycin therapy did not inhibit agglutinin production. Synthomycin-vaccine therapy was more effective than synthomycin therapy alone. Administration of the vaccine in five small doses had a better effect on agglutinin production than a single administration of vaccine in a dose equal to the combined fractional doses. No correlation could be noted between the dysentery agglutinin titre and the corresponding preventive properties of the rabbit sera. The author concludes that synthomycin-vaccine therapy is to be preferred to synthomycin therapy

Card 2/3

SOV/16-59-6-3/46

The Effect of Antibiotics on the Formation of Antibodies
alone.

There are 2 tables, 3 figures and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut (Voronezh Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1958

Card 3/3

8/016/00/000/06/11/051

AUTHORS: Bondarenko, N.K., Gorchakova, Yu.P. and Zhuravleva, Ye.D.

TITLE: Changes in the Antigenic Structure of the Parenchymatous Organs in White Mice and Kittens Infected With Shigella Iysenteriae.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i imunobiologii, 1960, No. 6, ^{Vol 31} pp. 43 - 46

TEXT: Experiments were performed to study the formation of foreign antigens in the liver, kidneys, spleen and intestines of white mice and kittens, infected with Shigella flexneri with or without treatment. Foreign antigens, which did not normally appear in the organs, were in fact detected in the parenchymatous organs of mice and kittens suffering from experimental dysentery. Synthomycin-phthalazol treatment retarded the formation of foreign antigens in the parenchymatous organs. There are 3 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy meditsinskiy institut (Voronezh Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1959

Card 1/1

ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.G.

Trace element content of soil organic substances. Pochvovedenie no. 12:12-17 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva, Moskva.

20 MAY 1952, YU. I.

TORBAN, M.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ZHURAVLEV, V.I.

Test for histidinuria in malignant neoplasms. Vrach.delo no.7:763
J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

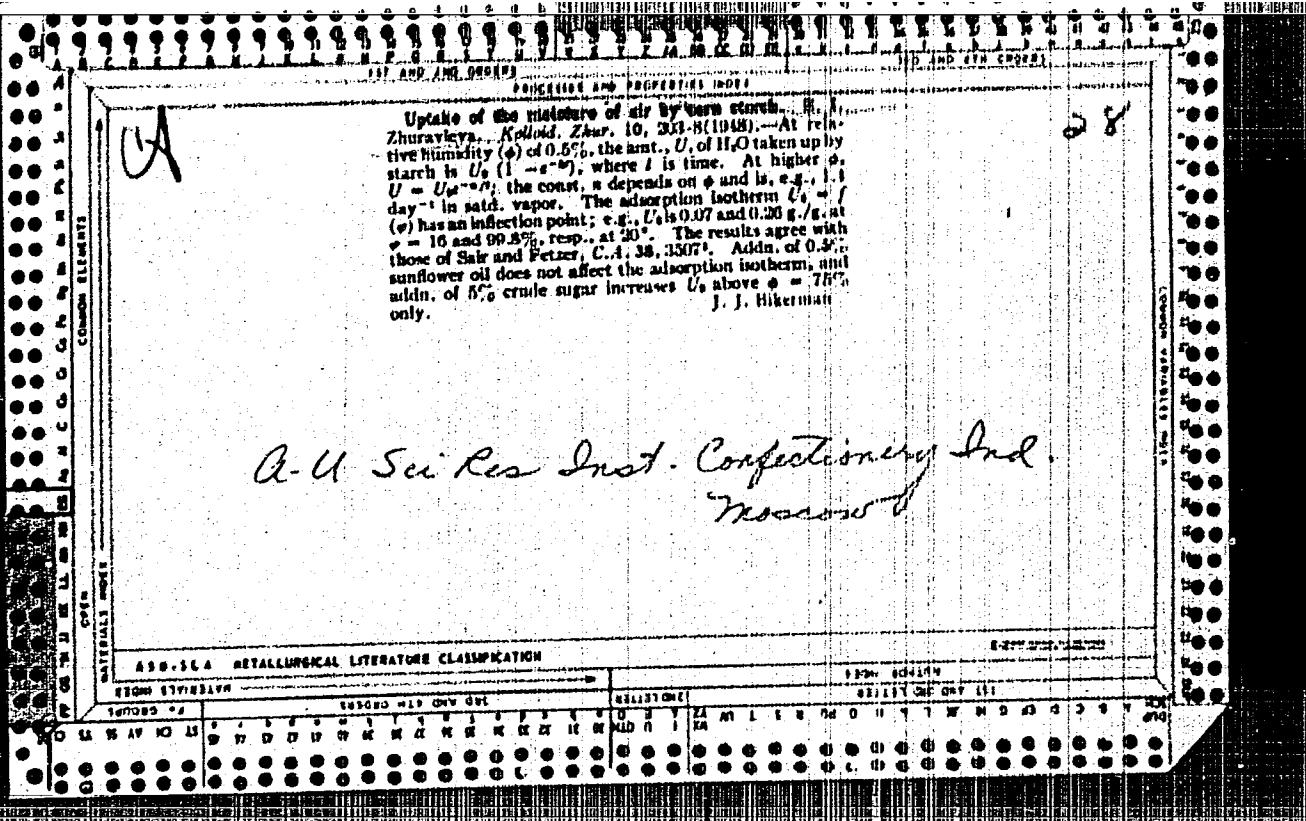
1. Terapevticheskoye otdeleniye (nach. - detsent F.S.Kagan)
Odesskoy dorozhnoy bol'nitsy
(HISTIDINE) (URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)
(CANCER)

ZHURAVLEVA, Yekaterina Ivanovna, kand. tokhn.nauk; KORMAKOV, Sergey Ivanovich; TOKAREV, Lev Il'ich; RAKEMANOVA, Kseniya Georgiyevna; GUSAKOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; ORLOVA, O.S., retsenzent; KRUGLOVA, G.I., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Technology of confectionery]Tekhnologija konditerskogo proizvodstva. Pod obshchei red. E.I.Zhuravlevoi. Moskva, Pischepromizdat, 1962. 442 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Confectionery)

ZHURAVLEVA, Yekaterina Ivanovna; SERBA, Vladimir Nikitovich;
LUNIN, O.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; ZALIVANSKAYA,
S.M., retsenzent; SOKOLOVSKAYA, T.A., red.; SATAROVA,
A.M., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of caramel] Ptoizvodstvo karameli. Moskva,
Pishchepromizdat, 1962. 106 p. (MIR. 15:7)
(Caramel)



CA

HD

The effect of potassium salts on photosynthesis of *Elodea canadensis*. S. S. Baslavskaya and E. I. Zhuravleva. Botan. Zhur. 33, No. 4, 420-0 (1958).
Exposures long or short of *E. canadensis* to 20-100 mg./l. solns. of K salts (KCl, K_2SO_4) serve to increase sharply the photosynthetic activity. The sulfate is most active, giving up to 100% increase. The range of salt concns. giving the highest effect is 20-50 mg./l. The measurements were made by O₂ destr. in the test vessels. A few expts. with KH_2PO_4 also gave pos. results. The long exposures were 4-8 days; the short ones - 1-3 hrs. No significant differences between the different duration expts. could be detected.

G. M. Kovolupoff

ZHURAVLEVA Ye. I.
CA

The uptake of moisture by cornstarch from sugar solutions. B. J. Zhuravleva, *Kolloid. Zhar.*, 11, 232-4 (1949); cf. C.A. 43, 9344b. The amt. γ of H₂O adsorbed by 1 g. of starch (0.21% ash) from sugar solns. was calc'd. on the basis of the assumption that no sugar was adsorbed. The γ was greater when the sugar concn. c was hrs and was greater for sucrose (I) than for fructose (II) and glucose (III). E.g., at $c = 20\%$, and 60 wt. %, γ was 0.81 and 0.21 g. for I and 0.23 and 0.14 g. for II. Another set of γ values is obtained for a mixt. of I, II, and III. The difference between the γ for I and for II and III remains also if equimol. solns. are compared. Sugars cannot be used for detg. the "solvation" of starch. The γ is detd. by the equil. between the osmotic pressure inside the starch grain and the osmotic pressure outside plus the elastic forces of the grain membrane. J. J. Bikerman

No. 4

All Sci Res Inst. Confectionery Ind., Moscow

CA

Loss of moisture by corn starch to air. E. I. Zhuravleva¹ (Inst. Fine Bakery, Moscow). *Kolloid. Ztschr.* 17, 1930; cf. C.A. 23, 9304b.—Starch, which had been kept for some days in satd. H₂O vapor and acquired no g. (H₂O) per g., was transferred at 10° into a desiccator the relative humidity in which was φ %. The amt. of H₂O decreased according to equation $m = m_0 - ae^{-kt}$; t is time (days). At $\varphi = 0.8$, the const. k had only one value (0.31), but at higher φ (10—80) k during the first 10 days was about 3 times as great as later. The final $m = m_0 - a$ was used to det. the desorption isotherm. This touched the adsorption isotherm at $\varphi = 0.8$ but showed hysteresis of about 0.02 g./g. at higher φ . Addn. of 5% of sunflower-seed oil irregularly altered k but had no effect on the desorption isotherm. Addn. of 5% of sugar did not greatly affect k but decreased the hysteresis loop. J. J. Bikerman

ZHURAVLEVVA YE.I.

ZHURAVSKIY, G.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; NOVOSELOVA, L.V., mikrobiolog; YELISEYEV, M.I., inzhener-khimik; BULIKHAN, A.A., inzhener; ZAKHAROVA, G.S., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; ZHURAVLEVVA, Ye.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RYSHEVA, G.E., redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production of the food acids] Proizvodstvo pishchevykh kislot. Pod obshchef red. E.I.Zhuravlevoi. Moskva, Pishchepromindat, 1953. 233 p.
[Microfilm]

(Citric acid) (Tartaric acid) (Lactic acid)

(MIRA 7:10)

ZHURAVLEVÁ, Ye.I.

VULIKHMAN, Akim Abramovich; MIRKIND, Aleksandr Lazarevich; NILOV, V.I.,
doktor khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; OKHREMENKO, N.S., kandidat
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, retsenzent; MARCHENEO, G.S., kandidat
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, retsenzent; ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.I.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, spetsredaktor; KIMEL'NITSKAYA, A.Z.,
redaktor; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Recovery of tartrates from winery wastes] Poluchenie vinnokislykh
soedinenii iz otkhodov vinodeliia. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1956.
275 p.

(Wine and wine making)

(MIRA 9:12)

ANTOKOL'SKAYA, Mir'yam Yakovlevna; BRONSHTEYN, Isaak Iosifovich;
MARTYNOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; SMIRNOV, Anatoliy Fedorovich;
SHKLOVSKAYA, Anna Yevgen'yevna; ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.I., retsenzent;
SOLOMONOV, P.I., retsenzent; YERMOKHINA, N.V., red.;

[Manual on raw materials, intermediate products and finished
products in confectionery; manufacture; physicochemical
characteristics] Spravochnik po syr'iu, polufabrikatam i go-
tovym izdeliiam konditerskogo proizvodstva; fiziko-khimiche-
skie kharakteristiki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Pishchevaiia promyshlen-
nost', " 1964. 229 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ACC NR: AT6036656

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0284/0286

AUTHOR: Ndzin, A. N.; Anashkin, O. D.; Zhuravleva, Ye. N.; Podymov, V. K.
Maslova, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for placing a permanent probe in the arterial lumen (Paper presented at
the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966)

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); material konferentsii,
Moscow, 1966, 284-286

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, space physiology, cardiovascular system, bioprobe,
hemodynamics, arterial lumen, bioinstrumentation, blood circulation

ABSTRACT:

In order to be able to study hemodynamics and the effects of pharmacological agents, and in order to be able to take blood samples from dogs in prolonged experiments in the absence of an experimenter, a technique was developed for chronic implantation of a probe in the vascular lumen. A series of experiments was performed for this purpose which involved 75 dogs. The technique developed is not difficult to effect and can be proposed as a method for chronic probing of the aorta to obtain hemodynamic indices.

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In most of the dogs, the probe was inserted through the right carotid artery and passed down into the abdominal aorta. The probe was fastened in the carotid artery and was passed out through the withers of the animal. A cutoff valve was placed at the proximal end of the probe.

Blood clotting is the most frequent postoperative complication which arises in conjunction with insertion of chronic probes. Consequently, special attention was devoted to the study of coagulatory and anticoagulatory mechanisms. The nature of the material from which the catheter is prepared was found to be most significant. During implanting of probes best results were obtained by using polyethylene tubes which had been heated over a burner and then shaped.

Beginning with the third day after the operation, the majority of dogs showed changes in the peripheral blood which manifested themselves in an increase in the sedimentation rate and the total number of leukocytes, and a decrease in the hemoglobin level and the total number of erythrocytes. The leukogram showed neutrophilia with a sharp shift to the left, as well as lymphopenia and eosinopenia. These processes are viewed as a reaction of the organism to the process of thromboembolism in the kidneys and spleen with its consequent complications.

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In order to avoid the traumatic effect caused by the free end of the probe on the vascular wall and the process of thromboformation, the probe was placed into the deep femoral artery and fixed at the juncture of the common femoral artery. However, the contracting, pulsating vascular wave as well as the ligature of the vessel along the path of the probe caused an ulceration of the vascular wall on the 7th and the 15th day in all cases.

Promising results were obtained in probing the right ventricle of the heart through the jugular vein. Two dogs with a normally functioning probe in this position lived for more than a month. Biochemical investigation of the blood excluded the possibility of thromboformation or any tendency towards it. The absence of the process of thromboformation was confirmed by special morphological investigation.

The research performed has demonstrated that this technique developed of chronic probing of the aorta can be recommended for registration of hemodynamic indices in experiments performed under special conditions in the absence of an experimenter.

[W. A. No. 22; AID Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.P., inzh.; KHLOPOTOV, N.N., inzh.

Turning ball-bearings of excavators with buckets with 0.15 m³ capacity. Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. 5 no.1:18-19 Ja '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Excavating machinery) (Ball bearings)

RUBASHKINA, B.K.; ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.S., glavnyy vrach.

Clinical and bacteriological observations of changes of types and species of causative organisms in dysentery treated with vaccine. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. no.3:21-24 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya Saratovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii. (Dysentery)

SHUSTEFMAN, I.B.: NAUMOV, A.I.; ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.S.

Epidemiology of typhus fever. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.6:
102-103 Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz infektsionnoy kliniki (zav.-prof. A. I Lukova) i gorodskoy
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (zav.Ye. S. Zhuravleva)
(TYPHUS; epidemiology,
in Russia.)

ZHURAVLEVA, Ye. S.
BOGACHEVA, K.I., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; KHOL'MER, O.M., inzhener;
ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.S., inzhener.

Potentiometric method for controlling the production of citral.
Masl. -zhir.prom.22 no.8:22-23 '56. (MIREA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh
i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv (for Bogacheva). 2.Zavod "Slo-
shnyye sfiry"(for Khol'mer and Zhuravleva),
(Citral) (Potentiometric analysis)

S/081/62/000/013/042/054
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Radushnova, T. A., Lepikhova, L. A., Zhuraleva, Ye. S.

TITLE: A new standard for petroleum bitumens

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1962, 532, abstract 13M190 (Str-vo truboprovodov, no. 12, 1961, 11)

TEXT: A SOCT (GOST) Standard for petroleum bitumens used in insulating oil and gas pipe lines has been prepared. This Standard provides for three grades of bitumen, more stringent requirements being made as regards needle penetration depth, extensibility, and softening point for the 5H-I-IV (BNI-IV) and 5H-I-V (BNI-V) bitumens. The BNI-IV-3 (winter) grade bitumen which has restricted paraffin ($\leq 4\%$) and sulfur (0.2 %) contents has been introduced for all-the-year-round insulation purposes. Additional requirements are introduced restricting the saturation with water over 24 hours. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

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15.9210
5.4500(B)

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Salimov, M. A., Zhuravskaya, Ye. V., Kuz'minskiy, A. S.

68053

SOV/55-59-3-22/32

TITLE:

The Change in the Structure of Sodium Butadiene Rubber by the Action of Ionizing Radiation

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mehaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1959, Nr 3, pp 177 - 183 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The structural change mentioned in the title was investigated by means of infrared absorption spectra. Films (thickness $30 \pm 2 \mu$) made from sodium butadiene rubber with an addition of 2% of the antioxidant phenyl- β -naphthylamine and without oxidizing agent were irradiated with $50 \cdot 10^6$ r/h ($\lambda \sim 1\text{\AA}$). Irradiation was carried out partly in air and partly in pure nitrogen. The films were kept in a vacuum. As the spectra were recorded in air, oxidation could not be completely avoided also in the case of samples irradiated in a nitrogen atmosphere. The spectra were recorded by means of a spectrograph of the type IKS-2 within the region of $3800 - 650 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (Figs 1 - 4). The following results were obtained: 1) Decrease of the intensity of bands corresponding to double bonds

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(1,2-double bond in the side chain, cis- and trans-1,4-double bond in the principal chain); 2) Increase in absorption within the region of 1400 - 700 cm⁻¹ as a result of increasing branching of the molecules of the polymer. 3) Occurrence of characteristic bands of oxygen-containing groups, viz.:
a) Immediately at the beginning of the irradiation of samples without an antioxidant agent and with a higher irradiation dose for samples with an antioxidant agent, bands of the valence oscillations of the OH groups occur; b) absorption bands which correspond to carbonyl groups and indicate acids, esters, aldehydes, or ketones. c) Distinct absorption bands at 2700 cm⁻¹, which correspond to aldehydes. The nature of the carbonyl groups was investigated according to N. A. Slovokhotova's method (Ref 2) by conversion of the carboxylic acids and their esters into sodium salts. As shown by figure 5, the carboxylic acids and their esters participate only little in the absorption band 1710 cm⁻¹, where the aldehydes and ketones predominate. Table 1 shows the ratio between acids +

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esters and aldehydes + ketones in dependence on the irradiation dose. The intensity of the bands of oxygen compounds decreases if the sample contains the antioxidant agent, or if irradiation takes place in nitrogen. Figure 6 shows the decrease in double bonds in irradiated rubber without an antioxidant agent. The most rapid decrease is found with 1,2-double bonds and trans-1,4-double bonds. The authors thank Professor V. M. Tatevskiy for his advice. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 16 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Chair of Physical Chemistry)
NIIRP (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy
promyshlennosti - Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber
Industry)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1959

Card 3/3

OVCHAROV, V.K.; ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.V. (Moskva)

Method of analyzing the quality of out-patient attendance of
the population at polyclinics. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.10:
41-45 O '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(PUBLIC HEALTH)

ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.V.; OVCHAROV, V.K. (Moskva); TELEKOV, P.P.

Work of volunteer councils at medical institutions. Zdrav. Ross.
Feder. 6 no.1:43-44 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.V.; OVCHAROV, V.K. (Moskva)

Methods for analysing the work of a municipal hospital.
Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 6 no.1:45-49 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(MEDICAL STATISTICS)
(HOSPITALS)

ZHURAVLEVA, Z.

Women engineers. Sakh.prom. 35 no.3:32-13 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Moscow--Food industry--Study and teaching)

AUTHOR: Zhuravleva, Z. A.

20-1-34/44

TITLE: On the Age of the "Sub-Red" Suite of the Lower Cambrian of the Olekma and Lena Rivers (O vozraste podkrasnotsvetnoy svity nizhnego kembriya rr. Olekmy i Leny).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 1, pp. 126-128 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The study of the Cambrian deposits of East Siberia was in recent years accompanied by considerable successes. The occurrence of the Middle Cambrian in the strip of land near the Lena was doubted. The final solution of this problem was rendered difficult by the absence of a paleontological characterization of the upper part of the Lena limestone. On the basis of the gradual transition of the Cambrian carbonate deposits into the "red-colored" ones of the "Oberlen" many authors separated a package of silent dolomites and limestones as the "sub-red" suite to which a Middle Cambrian age is conventionally ascribed. Interesting results which solve this problem were obtained in the Olekma river basin in the year 1953 and on the Lena river in 1954. On the Olekma appear: 1. Olekma suite (100 m thick). Brown, usually spotted, middle- and thick-plated limestones. Numerous fossils. 2. Chambaga suite (160 m): 20 m breccia of splitters of carbonate rocks. Then alternating deposits of light-gray, fine-grained limestones,

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On the Age of the "Sub-Red" Suite of the Lower Cambrian of the 20-L-34/46
Olekma and Lena Rivers.

spotted dolomitized limestones (fossil-containing) and light, peli-
tomorphous, sometimes algae-containing dolomites. 3. "Sub-red"
stratum (40-60 m). Alternating deposits of manifold limestones and
dolomites, analogus to the preceding stratum. Numerous fossils. On the
stratum red deposits of the Upper Cambrian are concordantly deposited
in all cross sections (according to the Yakut geologists). The trilo-
bites found in the stratum accurately date its age. The types are
characteristic for the Pseudoeteraspis-Parapoliella-Namanoia-zone
of the Ketmen horizon of the "red-colored" suite. The separation of
the Charsk suite and the "sub-red" suite is not to be carried out
according to the organic rests and with difficulty according to the
lithological stand. On the northeastern border of the Patom highland
the analogues of the transition suite were separated on the Khodar rock
cross section: Suite 1. -120-180 m, suite 2. - 150 m. The character
of the contact of the Charsk suite and the "Upper Lena suite" is hard
to judge due to bad denudation. The facts mentioned lead to the conclu-
sion that the Upper-Cambrian deposits are discordantly deposited on
the Lower Cambrian ones. Thereby the viewpoint is confirmed that a
regional interruption occurs on the basis of the Upper-Cambrian. In
most of the cross sections the middle Lena river basin is directly
deposited on the masses of the Lower Cambrian.

Card 2/3

On the Age of the "Sub-Red" Suite of the Lower Cambrian of the 20-1-34/44
Olekma and Lena Rivers.

There are 13 Slavic references.

PRESENTED: By N. S. Shatskiy, Academician, April 23, 1957.

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

3 (5)

AUTHOR:

Zhuravleva, Z. A.

SOV/20-128-4-44/65

TITLE:

On the Stratigraphy of the Cambrian of the Middle- and Lower
Course of the Olekma River

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 4, pp 796 - 799
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The cross section of the Olekma river characterizes most perfectly the Cambrian deposits of the northwestern slope of the Aldan shield. A. A. Arsen'yev and Ye. A. Nekhayeva were first to publish a stratigraphic column with a description of the individual strata (Ref 1). They defined 6 suites. A. K. Bobrov later divided the 4th suite in two and correlated several others with synonymous suites near the Lena river. Unfortunately, Bobrov's concepts were not discussed in publications, and another concept predominates at present (Refs 3-5). The paleontological findings of the author (1953) made possible a convincing correlation of the Olekma cross section with those of the adjacent regions. On the strength of these results and with regard to previous investigations the author has compiled a generalized stratigraphic cross section of this region. The Dikimdinskaya suite is lithologically subdivided into 3 parts

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On the Stratigraphy of the Cambrian of the Middle- Sov/20-128-4-44/65
and Lower Course of the Olekma River

(25-30, 60-70, 20-30 m respectively thick). The Porokhtakhskaya suite consists of 2 parts (80, 45-50 m respectively). The Yuyedeyskaya suite is 100-150 m thick. Concordant suites of the Lenskiy stage, which are faunally characterized, lie higher: El'gyanskaya (50-60 m), Tolbachanskaya having three parts (60-70, 50, 90-100 m respectively), Olekminskaya also with 3 parts (4, 25, 70 m respectively), Charskaya (200-220 m). According to the author's concept the latter comprises the Charskaya and the transition suite (of A. A. Arsen'yev and Ye. A. Nekhayeva, Ref 1). The Tolbinskaya suite detected in a bore hole at the Tolba river has not only a composition analogous to that of the Dikimdinskaya and Porokhtakhskaya suites, but also the same sequence in the cross section. The similarity of these formations is confirmed by an identical assemblage of microscopic organic remains. At present these formations are regarded as probable late Cambrian. From the material given here it follows that the cross section of the Olekma river agrees well with other cross sections of the adjacent regions. It may be regarded as a standard cross section of the Cambrian and perhaps also of late Cambrian deposits of the northwestern

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On the Stratigraphy of the Cambrian of the Middle-
and Lower Course of the Olekma River

SOV/20-128-4-44/65

slope of the Aldan shield. The fossil determinations were car-
ried out by L. N. Repina (trilobites) and Ye. A. Reytlinger.
There are 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Insti-
tute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: May 25, 1959, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1959

Card 3/3

ZHURAVLEVA, Z.A.

Oncoliths and catagraphs in the Riphean and Cambrian of Eastern Siberia
and their stratigraphic significance. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:348-351 8
'64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.

ZHURAVLEVA, Z.A.; KOMAR, VI.A.; CHUMAKOV, N.M.

Structure and age of deposits referred to the Tolbe series (south-eastern Yakutia). Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.3:658-661 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom A.L.
Yanshiny. (Aldan Plateau--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ZHURAVLEVA, Z.A.; KOMAR, VI.A.

Stratigraphy of the Riphean (Sinian) group of the Anabar massif.
Dokl. AN SSSR 144 no.1:197-200 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

I. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
D.I.Shcherbakovym.
(Anabar shield—Geology, Stratigraphic)

KRYLOV, I.N.; ZHURAVLEVA, Z.A.

Finds of problematic organic remains in ancient formations
of northern Kazakhstan. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 2;322-323
My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom
A.P.Vinogradovym.

ZHURAVLEVA, Z.A.; POSTNIKOV, V.G.; POSTNIKOVA, I.Ye.; PYKHOVA, N.G.;
ROZANOVA, T.V.

Stratigraphy of the Ushakovka series of the Irkutsk amphitheater.
Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.3:678-680 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
Submitted September 4, 1965.

ZHURAVLEVA, Z.A.; SEMIKHATOV, M.A., ovt. red.; PEYVE, A.V., glavnyy red.; KUZNETSOVA, K.I., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.; TIMOFEEV, P.P., red.

[Riphean and Lower Cambrian Oncolites and Catagraphees of Siberia and their stratigraphic importance.] Onkolity i katagrafii rifeia i nizhnego kembriia Sibiri i ikh stratigraficheskoe znachenie. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 72 p. illus. (Akademia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.114). (MIRA 17:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Peyve).

DOBROKRAZOV, P.N.; ZHURAVLEVA, Z.D.; GERASIMOVA, A.M.

Methods for purifying juice by means of cold and hot predefecation
Sakh.prom. 30 no.10-12-16 O '56. (MIRA 10;1)

1. Novo-Troitskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Sugar industry)

ZHURAVLEVA, Z.D.; DOBRONRAVOV, F.N.; LOZINSKIY, R.B.

Use of hydrocyclones at the Novo-Troitsk Factory. Sakh.prom.
34 no.2:14-20 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Zhuravleva). 2. Novo-Troitskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Dobronravov, Lozinskiy).
(Novo-Troitsk (Kirghizistan)--Sugar machinery)
(Separators (Machines))

ZHURAVLEVA, Z.D.; ZHURAVLEV, A.M.

Use of jet mills in the sugar industry. Sakh.prom. 34.
no.3:17-20 Mr 1960. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pischevoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)

DOBRODRAZOV, F.N.; ZHURAVLEVA, Z.D.

Effect of centrifugal pumps on the precipitate of the first carbonation juice. Sakh.prom. 34 no.11:12-15 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar manufacture)

ZHURAVLEVA, Z.D.; DOBRONRAVOV, F.N.

Simplifying and speeding up the purification of juice. Sakh.
prom. 35 no. 1:24-29 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti
(for Zhuravleva). 2. Novo-Troitskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya
(for Dobronravov).
(Sugar manufacture)

ZHURAVLEVA, Z.D.; DOBRONRAVOV, F.N.

Simplified and accelerated system for juice purification, Sakh. prom. 35
no.2:48-49 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti
(for Zhuravleva). 2. Novo-Troitskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Dobronravov).
(Sugar manufacture)

ZHURAVLEVA, Z.D.

[Hydrocyclones used in the sugar industry] Gidrotsiklony
v sakharinoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-
tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1963. 38 p.
(MIRA 17:9)*

Sov/137-59-4-7388

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 4, p 6 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grebnyuk, A.A., Zhuravleva, Z.I.

TITLE: The Manufacture of Large-Capacity High-Alumina Crucibles and Their Testing in Operation

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta ogneuporov, 1958, Nr 2, (49), pp 159 - 176

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effect of small admixtures of TiO_2 and ZrO_2 on alumina sintering and on properties of high-alumina crucibles. A technology was developed to obtain high-alumina crucibles cast of dross at relatively low roasting temperatures and to manufacture packings for the lining of vacuum induction furnaces up to 170 kg capacity. Cast high-alumina crucibles were made of alumina with addition of 1% TiO_2 or 2% $ZrO_2 + 1\% TiO_2$; the dross humidity was 32.3 and 31.7%, specific weight 1.97 and 1.98 g/cm³, pH 3.59 and 3.0 respectively. The high-alumina crucibles were dried down to 0.23 - 0.66% humidity, and were roasted at 1,600°C for eight hours. From the same material briquets were made for packings, which were crushed, until the following fractions were

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The Manufacture of Large-Capacity High-Alumina Crucibles and Their Testing in Operation

obtained: (in mm) 10% of 4 - 2 fraction, 35% of 2 - 1 fraction, 15% of 1 - 0.5 fraction and 40% of < 0.5 fraction. High-alumina crucibles from dress of two compositions, tested in an induction furnace at a metal temperature of $\leq 1,600^{\circ}\text{C}$ after 18 and 13 smelts respectively, did not exhibit cracks, shrinkage cavities and other changes in their appearance. Analogous conditions were stated in high alumina crucibles made of packing material, that were tested under similar conditions after 14 and 10 smelts.

Ya.O.

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15.(2)

AUTHORS:

Grebnyuk, A. A., Zhuravleva, Z. I.

SOV/131-59-7-7/14

TITLE:

Production of Highly Refractory Materials on the Basis of
Zirconium Dioxide (Polucheniye vysokoognupornykh izdeliy na
osnove dvukisii tsirkoniya)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 7, pp 319-325 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Among the many papers dedicated to the production of highly refractory materials on the basis of zirconium dioxide, the paper by Tsynkina is mentioned here. In the present article, the authors put forward the working results of the precision of the technology of zirconium products with sintered pieces. The production of zirconium materials directly from raw-material mixtures is described, the mixtures representing silts, the properties of which are indicated in table 1. The physical-ceramic properties of the burnt samples of raw-material mixtures are shown in table 2. The petrographic investigations were carried out by N. V. Gul'ko (Footnote 1). The production of zirconium materials from thermally treated mixtures is also described. The weight by volume and the porosity of the burnt briquette are indicated in table 3. The properties of the silts from briquetted and thermally treated mixtures on the basis of

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Production of Highly Refractory Materials on the
Basis of Zirconium Dioxide

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ZrO_2 are given in table 4. The physicochemical properties of burnt products from previously heat-treated briquetted mixtures on the basis of ZrO_2 are indicated in table 5. The principal manufacturing scheme of products on the basis of ZrO_2 is shown in the figure. Conclusions: The possibility of producing materials with dense pieces on the basis of zirconium dioxide is pointed out in three different ways. It is recommended to manufacture all three types of the products. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Card 2/2

ZHURAVLEVA-DERYAHINA, K. M.

Treatment of scarlet fever with sandaine. Vopr. pediat. 18:3,
1950. p. 35-7

1. Of the Children's Clinic of the Therapeutic Faculty (Head--
Prof. G. I. Tets), Khar'kov Medical Institute located at the 8th
Children's Infectious Diseases Hospital (Head Physician--
Ye. V. Chebotareva), Khar'kov.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

ZHURAVLEVAY, L.N.

Use of rare earth elements in industry. Geol. meat. red. elem.
no.3: 12-22 '59. (MIRA 14:7)
(Rare earth metals)

ZHURAVOK, A.I., assistant

Hair coat of Red Steppe cattle. Zhivotnovodstvo 23 no.7:71-73
(MIRA 16:2)
J1 '61.

1. Kafedra razvedeniya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh
Odesskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.
(Hair)
(Cattle)

ZHURAVOK, I. S.

Zhuravok, I. S. - "Raising new type of rich dairy cattle immune to hemosporidia,"
Trudy Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-ta gribidizatsii i akklimatizatsii zhivotnykh
Askaniya-Nova im. akad. Ivanova, Vol. III, 1949, p. 160-86, - Biblio: 15 items

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

ZHURAVOK, I. S.

Zhuravok, I. S. - "Experiment in interbreeding grey Ukrainian and East Friesland cows in Askaniya-Nova," Trudy Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-ta gibridizatsii i akklimatizatsii zhivotnykh Askaniya-Nova im. akad. Ivanova. Vol. III, 1949 p. 187-209

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53. (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

1. ZHURAVOK, I.S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Dairy Cattle
7. Developing zebu-type dairy cattle, Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz 18 no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

ZHURAVOK, I.S., prof.; SHMATKO, Yu.G. [Shmatko, IU.H.], kand.sel'skokhoz.
nauk, red.

[Organization of breeding work on livestock farms] Organizatsiia plemennoi robosti na tvarynnys'kykh farmakh. Kyiv, 1958. 37 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.3, no.24) (MIRA 13:1)
(Stock and stockbreeding)

USSR/Farm Animals. Cattle.

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 78727.

Author : Zhurnyuk, I. S.

Inst :

Title : The Most Effective Periods of Mating Cows.

Orig Pub: Zhivotnovodstvo, 1958, No 1, 52-53,

Abstract: According to data of the "Vostochnyy" sovkhоз
(Ukrainian SSR), during the first heat 18.1%
of cows were fertilized, in the second 24.2,
in the third 41.3, and in the fourth - 16.4%.
It is recommended to mate cows of low productivity
at the onset of the second heat, of average pro-
ductivity with the third, cows with record milk
yields - in the fourth heat.

Card : 1/1

8 (3)

SOV/112-59-1-150

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotexnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 16 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zhuravov, Ye. N.

TITLE: Oil Purification of a Mercury-Rectifier Transformer Without
Deenergizing It

PERIODICAL: Byul. Tsentr. in-t inform. M-va tsvetn. naetallurgii SSSR, 1957,
Nr 6, p 21

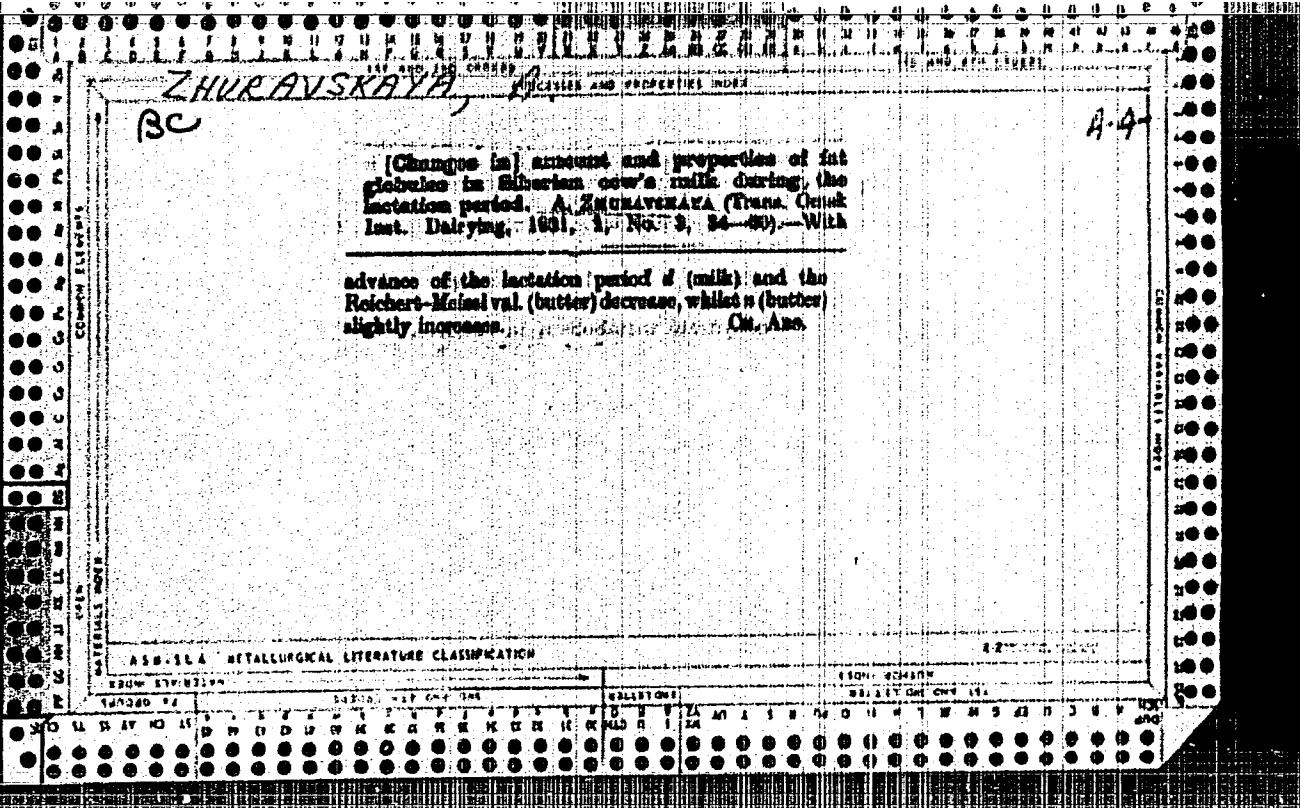
ABSTRACT: A scheme and a description are offered of a simple device that permits
regenerating oil of a mercury-rectifier main transformer without turning it off.
The device was suggested by the author ("Ukrtsink" plant).

Card 1/1

BELASHCHENKO, D.K.; GRIGOR'YEV, G.A.; ZHURAVSKA, V.; MIZERA, E.

Electron transfer in liquid binary metal systems. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; chern. met., 6 no.7:155-159 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

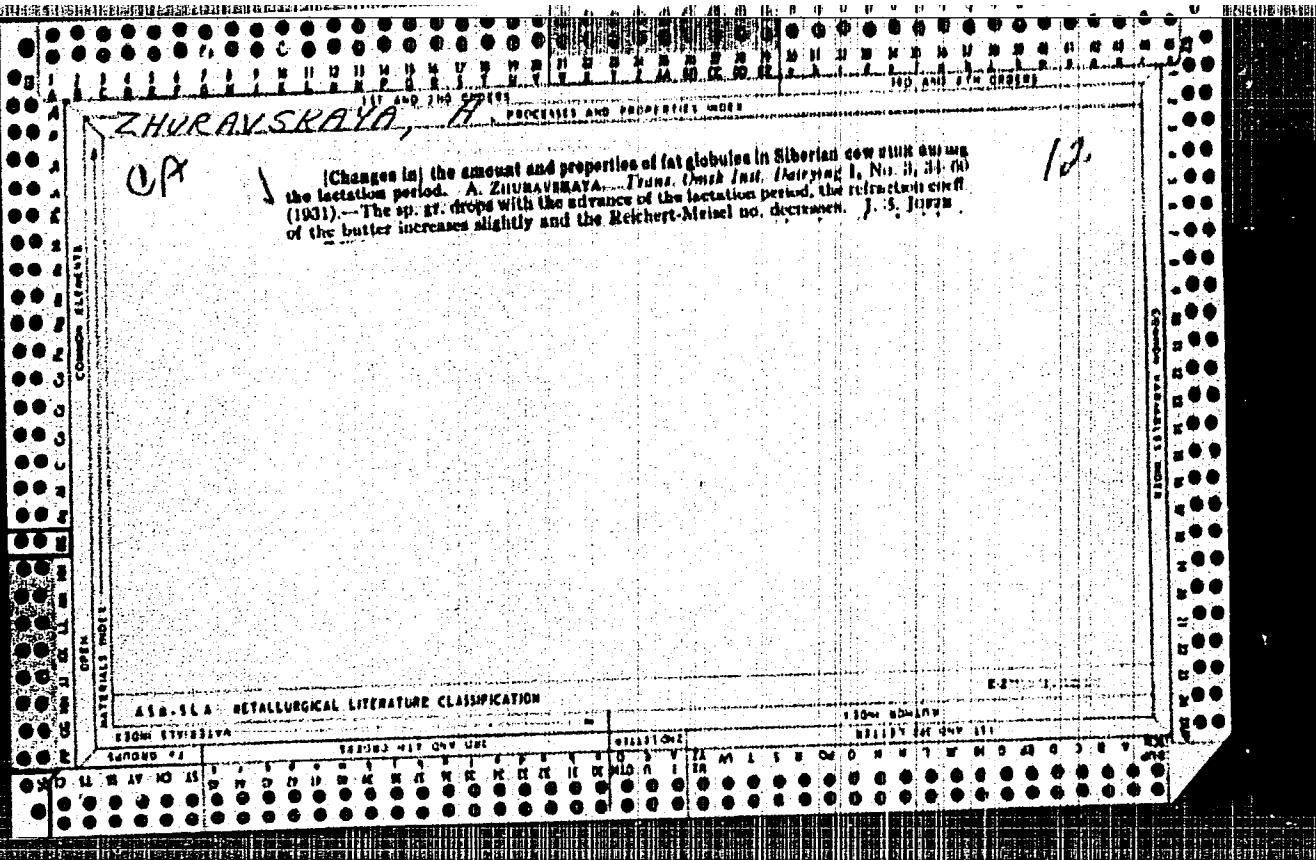
1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.
(Liquid metals—Testing) (Electrons)



ZHURAVSKA, V.V.; PIONTKOVSKIY, B.A. [Piontkovskiy, B.A.]

Glass sculpture. Leh.prom. no.3:54-55 Jl-S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

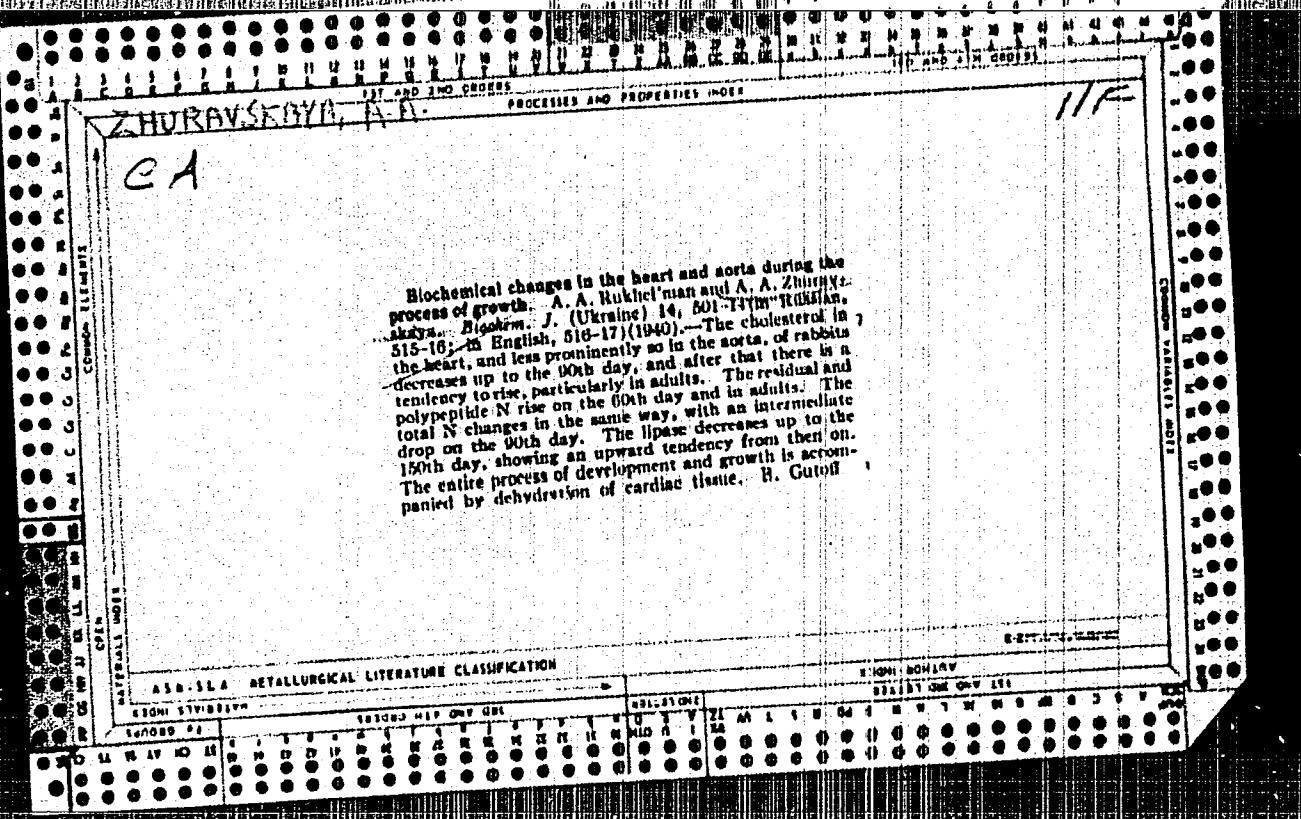
1. L'vovskaya stekol'naya firma "Rayduga".



ZHURAVSKAYA, A. obshchestvennyy inspektor okhrany truda, rabotnitsa;
NOVIKOVA, Z., promyshlennyy vrach; LEVINA, A.

Bookkeeping in the cloakroom. Rabotnitsa no.1r14-15 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Spichechno-mebel'nyy kombinat "Gigant" (for Zhuravskaya). 2. Kalushskaya gorodskaya sanepidstantsiya (for Novikova). 3. Korrespondent zhurnala "Rabotnitsa" (for Levina).
(Kaluga--Factory sanitation)



ZHURAVSKAYA, A.I., red.

[Concise outline of the technological characteristics of Soviet tractors] Kratkie tekhnicheskie kharakteristiki sovetskikh traktorov. Moskva, Otdel nauchno-tekh. informatsii, 1961. 61 p. (MIR 15:2)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut.

(Tractors)

ZHURAVSKAYA, A.I.; RASKIND, A.I.; ZAKHAROV, V.I.

Complete invagination of the appendix vermiformis through an opening into the caecum. Khirurgia no.4:80 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Lisichanskaya bol'nitsa imeni L.M. Kaganovicha Voroshilov-gradskoy oblasti.
(INTESTINES-INTUSSUSCEPTION)

Zhuravskaya, L.V.

C.H.P.

The measurement of the oxidation-reduction potential of systems during radiation. V. I. Mikhalev, V. N. Lukin, and L. V. Zhuravskaya. Soviet Radio published a standard Alcan Fizika [USSR], 1955, 71-8-11. The app. is described for the measurement of the potential of solid, irradiated by deuterium tubes at 70 kV. and 120 mA, with beam vertically upward. A looped Pt-wire electrode (1 mm. in diam.) was rotated (60-8000 rpm.). The power measured by the ferrous sulfate dosimetric method was 2.7×10^4 e.v./cc.-sec. Salts of $0.8M$ H_2SO_4 , each 0.0×10^{-3} moles/l. Fe^{2+} , and 0.013×10^{-3} moles/l. Fe^{+++} were irradiated, and the potential of the system followed until the Fe^{2+} content was 0.13×10^{-3} moles and the Fe^{+++} content was 6.05×10^{-4} moles/l. In all cases, the measured potential agreed closely with the standard (unirradiated) value of corresponding emf's and appeared to be a function primarily of the ratio $[Fe^{2+}]/[Fe^{+++}]$. These results were duplicated with $0.2M$ HNO_3 . In the case of HNO_3 , the relation no longer held because of the effect of radiation on the NO_3^- ion. *C.H.P.*

*DMN
BMR
SMB*

ZHURAVSKAYA, E. V.

KUZMINSKIY, A. S., NIKITINA, T. S., ZHURAVSKAYA, E. V., OSSENTSEVICH, L. A.,
SUNITSA, L. L., and VITUSHKIN, N. I.

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inzh.; KAGAN, V.G., inzh.; MALYSHEV, A.I., inzh.; PODREZOV, V.M.,
inzh.; SAPIRSHTEYN, V.E., inzh.; SHKARIN, Yu.P., inzh.; IGLITSYN,
I.L., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

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channels utilizing electric power transmission lines] Nuladka
vysokochastotnykh kanalov sviazi i telemekhaniki po provodam linii
elektroperedachi. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1958. 236 p.

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